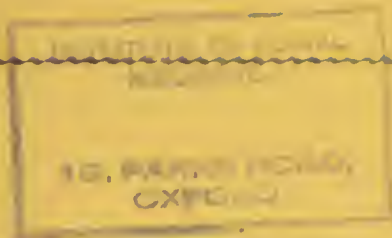


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Selkirk County Council

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# REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

Year 1948



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,  
OXFORD

Selkirk County Council

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# REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

Year 1948



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# LIST OF STAFF

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## *Sanitary Inspectors—*

ARCHD. S. MACVEY, A.R.San.I..... County Area  
ROBERT G. BRUCE ..... Burgh of Galashiels  
THOMAS BEATTIE, F.I.A.A. .... Burgh of Selkirk

## *School Dentist—*

ELEANOR M. F. RIDIAL, L.D.S.

*Attendant—*MISS E. HENDERSON.

## *Orthopaedic Surgeon—*

GEORGE A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., M.S., F.A.C.S.,  
D.P.H.

## *Ophthalmic Surgeon—*

Dr A. SCHLOSS.

## *Surgeon for Ear, Nose and Throat Cases—*

CHARLES E. SCOTT, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Ed., (to 4th July, 1948).

G. D. McDOWALL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., (from 5th July, 1948).

## *Nursing Staff—*

Burgh of Galashiels—MISSES M. F. BATHGATE, E. ROY, J. M.

ROBERTSON and J. B. SCOTT.

Burgh of Selkirk—MISSES CHEYNE and MORRICE.

Landward Area—MISS H. J. G. CAMERON.

## *County Analyst—*

A. SCOTT DODD, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.R.S.E.

## *Administration—*

Joint Staff of County Education and Public Health Office.

## *County Medical Officer—*

G. M. ELLIOTT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



SELKIRK COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR 1948

To the Convener and Members of the  
County Council of Selkirk.

Gentlemen,  
I have pleasure in submitting my Report for the year 1948.

VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.**—The population estimated to the middle of the year was 22,296 an increase of 156 as compared with 1947.

**Births.**—The number of births registered, after correction for transfers, was 368, 190 males and 178 females, giving a birth rate of 16.5 per 1000. There were 16 illegitimate births, being equal to a rate of 4.3 per 100 births.

**Marriages.**—The marriage rate was 7.5 per 1000 of population.

**Deaths.**—After correction for transfers, the number of deaths in the county was 350, 169 males and 181 females, giving a corrected and adjusted death rate of 15.7 per 1000 of population. The rate in 1947 was 13.3.

The causes of death from different diseases were as follows:—

Cerebro-Spinal Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cancer, Malignant Tumours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Diabetes Mellitus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Other General Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Meningitis, Diseases of Spinal Cord .....	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ....	43
Other Diseases of Nervous System .....	4
Heart Disease .....	134
Other Circulatory Diseases .....	4
Bronchitis .....	11
Pneumonia .....	1
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	4
Gastric and Duodenal Uulcer .....	8
Diarrhœa .....	2
Other Diseases of Liver .....	3
Other Digestive Diseases .....	10
Nephritis, Acute or Chronic .....	4
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System .....	6
Other Puerperal Causes .....	2
Congen. Debil. Prem. Birth, Malform, etc. ....	13
Old Age .....	15
Suicide .....	8
Road Transport Accidents .....	2
Other Violence .....	7
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown .....	4
	<hr/>
	350

**Infantile Mortality.**—The infantile mortality rate for 1948 was 46 per 1000 total births as compared with 47 in 1947.

There are seven Health Visitors available for service in the County, and these Health Visitors are engaged also in Midwifery and Home Nursing duties. The Health Visitors are responsible for attendances at the Clinics provided by the County Council.

Two Child Welfare Clinics are operated by the County Council, one in Galashiels and one in Selkirk. In Galashiels the Child Welfare Centre has two sessions each week. At least three Health Visitors attend the Clinic. In Selkirk the Child Welfare Centre has one session each fortnight but is open each week for the distribution of welfare foods. One Health Visitor and at least four voluntary workers are in attendance.

At these Clinics are available all the Health Services relating to the care of mothers and young children (including school children)—dental care, diphtheria immunisation, etc. Practical advice is given at these clinics. Propaganda leaflets on health education, including vaccination, etc., are distributed.

During the past year only 4.4% births took place in the home, but a comprehensive Domiciliary Midwifery Service is provided by the County Council. There are seven Midwives engaged part-time by the Local Authority and each Nurses' Home has gas-air apparatus and transport.



Efforts are being made to find accommodation for the Midwife for the County area in a more central position in the landward area of the County.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

In Galashiels vaccination and immunisation is carried out by the local practitioners in their own surgeries. In Selkirk, the practitioners expressed a desire for the Local Authority to continue to hold clinics for vaccination and immunisation. This has been done and these clinics are held at intervals at Thornfield, and the local practitioners attend in rotation. There have only been twenty-five cases notified as having been vaccinated since the commencement of the Health Scheme.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) notified; and the number of cases removed to hospital during 1948:—

	Notified.	Removed.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	1	1
Erysipelas .....	11	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia .....	7	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....	8	3
Puerperal Fever .....	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1	1
Scarlet Fever .....	34	34
	—	—
	64	45

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The County Council's proposals for the discharge of duties under the Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1857 to 1913, the Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Act, 1939 and 1940, and Section 51 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, have been submitted and approved by the Secretary of State. Two authorised officers have been appointed—the County Welfare Officer and the District Welfare Officer, Selkirk. The following patients were on the Council's Register as at 31st December, 1948:—

	Males.	Females.
Boarded-out Mental Defectives with Private Guardians .....	6	5
Boarded-out Mental Defectives in Local Authority and Regional Hospital Board Institutions .....	—	1
Mental Defectives in Certified Institutions (now under Regional Hospital Boards) .....	6	10

Boarded-out Lunatic under private guardianship .....	1	—
Mental Defective Children in Mental Hospitals pending vacancies in Certified Institutions .....	—	2

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### 1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.

#### (a) Ante-natal and post-natal Clinics\* (whether provided at Child Welfare Centres or at other premises).

	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.
(i) Number of clinics at end of year provided by local health authority .....	—	—
(ii) Number of clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies .....	—	—
(iii) Total number of women who attended at the clinics during year .....	—	—

#### (b) Child Welfare Clinic.

(i) Number of clinics at end of year provided by local health authority .....	2
(ii) Number of clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies .....	—
(iii) Total number of children under 5 years of age who first attended at the clinics during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:—	
(a) Under 1 year of age .....	196
(b) Over 1 year of age .....	6
(iv) Total number of attendances during the year made at the clinics by children who, at the end of the year were:—	
(a) Under 1 year of age .....	1101
(b) Over 1 year of age .....	2089

\* " Clinics " means clinic premises, not sessions.

#### (c) Dental Care.

	Expectant mothers.	Nursing mothers.	Pre-School children.
(i) Number inspected by dental officers .....	—	—	39
(ii) Number found to require treatment .....	—	—	18
(iii) Number accepting treatment .....	—	—	18
(iv) Number actually treated by dental officers .....	—	—	19

(d) Mother and Baby Homes.

	Name and address of Home or Hostel (1)	Number of beds			Average length of stay		
		Ante-natal (2)	Post-natal (3)	Total ante and post-natal (4)	Cots (5)	Ante-natal (6)	Post-natal† (7)
(i) Provided by local authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Provided by voluntary organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(iii) Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in (i) and (ii) (ignoring re-admissions after confinement)

NIL.

† Exclusive of lying-in period.

(e) Day Nurseries.

	Name and address of nursery	No. of places provided at end of year		No. of places taken up at end of year	Waiting lists at end of year
		Aged 0-2	Aged 2-5		
(i) Provided by local authority	Scott Park, Galashiels	10	30	40	65
(ii) Provided by voluntary bodies	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Provided by firms of manufacturers	St. Mary's Mill, Selkirk	4	7	11	15
(iv) Others	—	—	—	—	—

(f) Residential nurseries and children's homes provided as part of authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

	Name and address of nursery or Home	Whether long-stay or short-stay	Number of beds provided at the end of year		
			Aged 0-2	Aged 2-5	Others
(i) Maintained by the local health authority .....	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Maintained by voluntary organisations .....	—	—	—	—	—

(g) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.  
Details of work done by the local health authority during 1948.

	No. of applications received	Number of certificates				No. of children being cared for at end of year	No. of inspections made	No. of cases in which no inspection made
		Issued	Refused	Cancelled	In force at end of year			
1. Nursery premises .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Child-Minders .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Midwifery Service.

	Before 5.7.48	Remainder of year
(a) Total number of births (including still-births) occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence .....	257	214

(b) Number of births in (a) classified to show type of case and whether doctor present at confinement:—

(i) Cases dealt with under Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937.		
(a) Doctor present at confinement	—	—
(b) Doctor not present	—	—
(ii) Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.		
(a) Doctor engaged and present at confinement	—	—
(b) Doctor engaged but not present at confinement	—	—
(c) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	—	—
(iii) Other domiciliary cases.		
(a) Doctor engaged	12	9
(b) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	—	—
(c) Conducted by outdoor staff of institution	—	—
(d) Without doctor or midwife	—	—
(iv) Cases attended at institutions (including private maternity and nursing homes) in the area of the local health authority	251	199

## 2. Visitation by Health Visitors during year—

	Number visited for first time, excluding cases visited during the previous year and cases known to have previously been visited in another area.	Total Visits
(a) Local health authority services:		
Expectant mothers	—	—
Infants	210	1281
Children (1-5 years)	—	1308
Cases of tuberculosis	3	—
Other Cases—545 Medical; 150 Surgical; 26 Maternity.		
(b) School health service:		
Follow-up work	—	3235
(c) Other Services:		
(i) Cases visited at request of general practitioner	721	15188
(ii) Cases visited at request of hospital organisation	—	—

### 3. Home Nursing.

(i) Number of cases attended by home nurses under arrangements made by the Local Health Authority under Section 25 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, between 5.7.48 and end of year ..... 386

(ii) Number of visits paid by nurses to these cases ..... 7533

During 1948, 21 cases of tuberculosis were notified. Of these cases, 16 were pulmonary, which shows an increase of 3 cases compared with 1947. The remaining 5 cases were all non-pulmonary.

### SCHOOL HEALTH.

#### Report of the School Medical Officer for the year ended 31st July, 1948.

##### General Statistics—

Population of the area ..... 22,140 (at 30th June, 1947)

##### Number of Schools:—

(a) Primary (under Education Authority) ..... 19

(b) Secondary (under Education Authority) ..... 2

(c) (i) Special Schools ..... 0

(ii) Special classes in ordinary schools ..... 1

(d) In receipt of grant from Education Authority and under medical inspection ..... 0

Number of children on the registers, i.e., for whole area ..... 2633

Number of children in average attendance ..... 2428 (92%)

##### Sanitary Condition of Schools—

Minor repairs and painting were carried out at the following schools during the period from September, 1947, to July, 1948:—

Galashiels Academy.

Ladhope School, Galashiels.

High School, Selkirk.

Philpfaugh School, Selkirk, and

Caddonfoot School.

##### Organisation and Administration—

Arrangements are made through the Education Office for routine medical inspection at the various schools. The Headmaster of the school is informed of the age groups of children to be examined and he returns to the office the heights and weights of these children recorded at the beginning of the winter session. This information is transferred to the medical record cards of the children before examination. Any children who are found on examination to be requiring treatment (other than eye and dental treatment) are referred by letter to their own doctor. The doctor usually sends the child back to the School Clinic at Sime Place, Galashiels, or at Thornfield, Selkirk, for the necessary treatment.



The eye cases are given a form which is taken home for completion by the parent, and then returned to the Headmaster, who transmits the completed forms to the Education Office, where arrangements for treatment are made.

Dental inspections are carried out in the schools and arrangements are made for treatment at the dental clinics in Sime Place and Thornfield.

All children suffering from minor diseases are sent direct by the Headmasters to the School Clinics in Galashiels and Selkirk, where treatment is carried out at regular sessions.

In Selkirkshire the nursing service is carried out by arrangement with the Queen's Jubilee Nurses. All these nurses are half-time employees of the County Council. This arrangement has been in force for many years and has worked very satisfactorily, as the nurses attending the various clinics are well acquainted with the home conditions of the children. All follow-up work is done by these nurses on the ordinary lines. They inspect the children regularly in school for cleanliness, etc., and they accompany the School Medical Officer during routine medical inspection.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, and co-ordination between the Public Health Service and the School Service is thus extremely close. The staff of the Public Health Office is combined with that of the Education Office.

The Cripples Aid Committee, who are responsible in this area for the treatment of adult orthopædic cases, use the premises of the County Council for the treatment of these cases, and the staff of the two clinics are half-time employed by the Cripples Aid Committee and half-time by the Local Authority. This arrangement is very satisfactory, as the children benefit by clinics well equipped largely by the Cripples Aid Committee, and the physiotherapists' activities are not confined to any one type of case, as they treat babies, school children and adults.

During routine medical inspection parents are encouraged to be present, especially at the examination of entrants, and in the area (except the rural area where parents are unable to get to the schools easily) the attendance of parents is quite satisfactory. Parents usually come to inspections if their child is suffering from a condition about which they want advice.

Total number of children examined at Systematic Examinations:—

#### Ordinary Schools

	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants .....	170	127	297
1938 Age Group .....	129	112	241
1934 Age Group .....	115	118	233
1931 Age Group .....	8	22	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	422	379	801
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations, who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries):—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants .....	29	22	51
1938 Age Group .....	19	10	29
1934 Age Group .....	14	10	24
1931 Age Group .....	1	—	1
	<u>63</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>105</u>

Number of children examined for Visual Acuity and Hearing only:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
	<u>106</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>203</u>
(a) Special Cases .....	.....	<u>34</u>	



Table II.

## SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

Return of number and percentage of individual children suffering from particular defects:—

Nature of Defect	Entrants		1938 Group		1934 Group		1931 Group		Total		% of all children examined
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1. Clothing unsatisfactory ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1 %
2. Footgear unsatisfactory ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0 %
3. Cleanliness— Head—Dirty ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0 %
Nits or Vermin ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Body—Dirty ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vermineous ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Condition of Skin— Head—Ringworm ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.5 %
Impetigo ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Others ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Body—Ringworm ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Impetigo ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scabies ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Others ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	
5. Nutrition—Slight Bad ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0 %
6. Mouth and Teeth unhealthy ... ..	5	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	9	3	1.5 %

Table II.—Continued.

Nature of Defect	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	1938 Group Boys	1938 Group Girls	1934 Group Boys	1934 Group Girls	1931 Group Boys	1931 Group Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	% of all children examined
7. Naso-Pharynx—												
Nose—Observation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Treatment	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Throat—Observation	6	5	2	I	—	I	—	I	8	8	8	
Tonsils—Treatment	3	6	I	—	—	I	—	—	4	7	7	
Glands—Observation	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	I	
Treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	3.7%
8. External Eye Disease—												
Blepharitis	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Corn. Opac.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Strabismus	4	3	3	I	—	—	—	—	7	4	4	
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Visual Acuity—												
Without glasses	2	—	5	—	7	5	—	—	14	5	5	
With glasses	—	—	3	3	I	—	—	—	4	3	3	
For refraction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	4.7%
9. Ears—Diseases—Otorrhoea	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hearing—Grade I.	I	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Grade IIA.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grade IIB.	—	I	—	—	I	—	—	—	I	I	I	
Grade III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.6%

Fair Vision, 20 ; Bad Vision, 6.

**Table II.—Continued.**

Nature of Defect	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	1938 Group Boys	1938 Group Girls	1934 Group Boys	1934 Group Girls	1931 Group Boys	1931 Group Girls	Total Boys	Total Girls	Total	% of all children examined
<b>10. Speech—</b>												
Defective Articulation	—	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	I	3	0.4%
Stammering	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I	—	—	
<b>11. Mental and Nervous Conditions—</b>												
Backward (extrinsic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dull (intrinsic)	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	
M.D. (educable)	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
M.D. (ineducable)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nervous or unstable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Difficult behaviour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.4%
<b>12. Circulatory System—</b>												
Organic (Congenital)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heart (Acquired)	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	0.1%
Functional Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	
<b>13. Lungs—</b> Chronic Bronchitis	I	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	I	2	—	
Tubercle (Suspected)	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	
Other Diseases	I	—	I	I	I	—	—	—	3	I	8	0.9%
<b>14. Deformities—</b>												
Congenital—(Infant. Par.)	I	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Acquired—Rickets (prob.)	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	
Others	I	—	—	I	—	I	—	—	I	2	6	0.7%
<b>15. Infectious Diseases</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%
<b>16. Other Diseases or Defects</b>	I	2	—	—	I	I	—	—	2	3	5	0.6%

**Note.**—A total of 801 children were examined, each child being examined for all the above groups. The figures given in the last column are percentages of 801.

**Table III.**  
**SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.**

Classification	Entrants		1938		1934		1931		Total	
	*(a)	*(b)	*(a)	*(b)	*(a)	*(b)	*(a)	*(b)	*(a)	*(b)
I. Children free from defects	259	87.2	212	88.0	213	91.4	30	100.0	714	89.2
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	2	0.7	10	4.2	11	4.7	0	0.0	23	2.8
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	6	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.7
(c) Both (a) and (b)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	8	2.7	10	4.2	11	4.7	0	0.0	29	3.7
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	25	8.4	17	7.0	2	0.9	0	0.0	44	5.6
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	2	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0	4	0.5
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	3	1.0	2	0.8	5	2.1	0	0.0	8	1.0
Total	5	1.7	2	0.8	7	3.0	0	0.0	12	1.5
Total Number of Children Examined	297	100.0	241	100.0	233	100.0	30	100.0	801	100.0

\*(a) Number of Children.

\*(b) Percentage of the children examined in this group.

**TABLE IV.**  
**RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL**  
**AGE IN THE AREA.**

Disability	(L)	(M)	(N)	Total
1. Blind	—	—	—	—
2. Partially sighted:—				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	—	—	—	—
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g., cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	—	—	—	—
3. Deaf:—				
Grade I.	1	—	—	1
Grade IIa.	1	—	—	1
Grade IIb.	—	—	—	—
Grade III.	—	1	—	1
4. Defective Speech:—				
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	2	1	—	3
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	—	1	—	1
5. Mentally Defective:—				
(Children between 5 and 16 years)				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	—	9	—	9
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	—	—	—	—
6. Epilepsy:—				
(a) Mild and occasional	—	—	—	—
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	—	—	—	—
7. Physically defective (children between 5 and 16 years)—				
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)	—	—	—	—
(b) General orthopaedic conditions	7	—	—	7
(c) Organic heart disease	—	—	—	—
(d) Other causes of ill-health	—	—	—	—

(L) = At ordinary schools.

(M) = At special schools or classes.

(N) = At no school or institution.

TABLE V.  
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Number of children who were:—

(1) Inspected by the dental officer:—

Age	(a) Systematic examinations	(b) Special and emergency cases	Total
5	180	20	200
6	254	18	272
7	265	15	280
8	268	23	291
9	292	20	312
10	230	10	240
11	200	13	213
12	244	13	257
13	214	10	224
14	162	12	174
15	87	2	89
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2396	156	2542
2. No accepted treatment .....	932	156	1088
3. Found to require treatment .....	1177	156	
4. Actually treated by school dental officer .....	932	156	
5. Number of attendances made by children for treatment			2024
6. Fillings—			
(a) Permanent teeth .....	.....	.....	800
(b) Temporary teeth .....	.....	.....	89
7. Extractions—			
(a) Permanent teeth .....	.....	.....	294
(b) Temporary teeth .....	.....	.....	648
8. Number of administrations of a general anæsthetic for extractions .....	.....	.....	563
9. Other operations—			
(a) Permanent teeth .....	.....	.....	847
(b) Temporary Teeth .....	.....	.....	115
10. Half-days devoted to inspection .....	.....	.....	42
Half-days devoted to treatment .....	.....	.....	287
11. Number of children treated under private arrangements .....	.....	.....	—

## EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC.

The following table shows the number of cases operated on and examined by Dr Scott in Galashiels and Selkirk during the session 1947-48:—

### Galashiels and Selkirk

	No. of children treated	No. of children examined
5 years of age	10	—
6 years of age	7	—
7 years of age	10	—
8 years of age	6	—
9 years of age	2	—
10 years of age	3	—
11 years of age	—	—
12 years of age	—	—
13 years of age	—	—
14 years of age	1	—
15 years of age	—	—
16 years of age	1	—

## EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

20 boys and 1 girl were examined with a view to being passed as fit to undertake certain forms of part-time employment under the Council's Byelaws. In every case a medical certificate was granted.

## EYE CLINIC.

The following figures relate to treatment carried out at the Eye Clinic from September, 1947, to July, 1948:—

	Galashiels	Selkirk
No. of Clinics held	19	15
No. of cases treated	113	48
No. of cases for which glasses were pre- scribed	45	18

### Minor Ailments—

Cuts, bruises, sprains and minor injuries, etc.	114
Diseases of the ear	45
Diseases of the eye, excluding defective vision	10
Diseases of the skin: 191	
Ringworm (scalp)	—
X-ray treatment	—
Other treatment	—
Ringworm (body)	—
Scabies	11
Impetigo	100
Other diseases	80



## MINOR DISEASES CLINIC.

	Galashiels	Selkirk
Number of Minor Diseases Clinics held .....	101	119
Number of treatments given for Minor Diseases	571	619
Number of treatments given for Scabies cases .....	8	18
Number of individual children treated for scabies	5	6
Number of U.V.R. Clinics held .....	66	117
Number of U.V.R. treatments given .....	297	487

## ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

### GALASHIELS—Sime Place Clinic—Session 1947-48.

Conditions	No.	Treatments	No.
Osteo-Arthritis .....	22	Massage .....	1143
Rheumatoid Arthritis .....	17	Infra Red ) .....	1231
Fibrositis .....	25	Radiant Heat ) .....	
Acute Rheumatism .....	25	Galvanism .....	237
Sciatica .....	8	Faradism .....	583
Lumbago .....	6	Paraffin Wax .....	894
Synovitis .....	2	Ultra-Violet Light .....	346
Asthma .....	1	Short Wave Diathermy	1319
Pleural Adhesions .....	1	Exercises .....	752
Bursitis .....	2		
Injury to Muscle .....	9		
Injury to Joint .....	7	Total No. of Treatments	3249
Fractures .....	17	Total No. of Patients .....	179
Neuritis .....	13	Surgeon's Clinics .....	9
Facial Paralysis .....	1		
Spondylitis .....	1		
Catarrh .....	2		
Metatarsalgia .....	2		
Pes Planus .....	9		
Pes Cavus .....	1		
Hallux Valgus .....	3		
Chilblains .....	1		
Skin Diseases .....	2		
Laryngitis .....	1		
Thrombosis .....	1		
Alspecia .....	1		



# SELKIRK—Thornfield Clinic—January to December, 1948.

Conditions	No.	Treatments	No.
Fibrositis .....	43	Massage .....	1563
Osteo-Arthritis .....	12	Infra Red .....	1409
Rheumatoid Arthritis .....	2	Short Wave Diathermy .....	1112
Peripheral Neuritis .....	5	Galvanism .....	56
Synovitis Knees .....	2	Faradism .....	127
Painful Flat Feet .....	5	Ultra-Violet Light .....	85
Pes Cavus .....	2	Paraffin Wax .....	125
Hallux Valgus .....	1	Remedial Exercises .....	1750
Upper Extremity Frac- ture Injuries .....	4		
Lower Extremity Frac- ture Injuries .....	5	Total No. of Treatments .....	7217
Poor Circulation, Chil- blains .....	1	Total No. of Patients .....	225
Sinsuitis .....	2		
Facial Paralysis .....	1		
Tennis Elbow .....	2		
Lower Back and Strained Backs .....	3		
Asthma .....	2		
Monoplegia and Hemi- plegia .....	2		
Myositis .....	2		
Acne .....	1		

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT FOR  
THE COUNTY OF SELKIRK BY THE BACTERIOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, FROM  
JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1948.**

	January-December	
	Positives	Total
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for B. Diphtheria .....	—	126
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for haemo- lytic streptococci and other pathogenic organisms .....	13	25
Sputum examined for B. tuberculosis by the micro- scopic method .....	1	5
Urine, faeces, pus and stomach washings examined for B. tuberculosis by the microscopic method* .....	—	1
Cultivation test for B. tuberculosis† (sputum and other specimens) .....	—	1
Animal inoculation for B. tuberculosis (sputum and other specimens) .....	—	2
Cerebro-spinal fluid for general bacteriological exam- ination (including examination for B. tuberculosis by the microscopic method) .....	—	1
Faeces and urine examined for organisms of enteric and dysentery groups‡ B. paratyphosus B. ....	4	12
Faeces examined for helminth ova .....	1	1
Urine for general bacteriological examination .....	—	7
Blood for Wassermann reaction .....	—	12
Syphilis flocculation test—method of Bacteriology Department, University of Edinburgh .....	—	12
Kahn “ verification ” test for syphilis .....	—	2
Cerebro-spinal fluid for cytological examination and tests for protein, sugar and chlorides .....	—	1
Vaginal, uterine, urethral swabs and smears for hæmolytic streptococci, gonococcus and general bacterioloigcal examination .....	—	1
Complement fixation test for gonococcal infection .....	—	1
Swabs examined for thrush fungus .....	4	4
Blood examined for malaria parasites .....	—	1
Water specimens for complete bacteriological exam- inations .....	—	63
Water specimens for presumptive B. coli test .....	—	63
Total water specimens examined: 63		
Milk specimens for bacterial count .....	—	185
Milk specimens for B. coli test .....	—	204

Bacteriological Examinations—(Continued)							January-December	
							Positives	Total
Milk specimens for methylene blue reduction test .....							—	68
Milk specimens for phosphatase test .....							—	25
Milk examined for <i>B. tuberculosis</i> by animal inoculation .....							—	23
Total milk specimens examined: 231								
							<u>23</u>	<u>846</u>

\*After concentration of specimen. †Negative by microscopic method.

‡This number includes repeat tests.

## REPORT BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1948.

### A. County Area.

#### A. Cleansing and Scavenging.

The collection and disposal of refuse in the Ettrickhaugh Special Scavenging District was carried out by the County refuse cart, and the refuse disposed of in the destructor at the County Yard. This was done in a satisfactory manner.

There are no offensive trades in the district.

#### Water Supplies.

The supply to the Philiphaugh Special Water District is very satisfactory, and there has been no scarcity during the season.

The Clovenfords Special Water District is now supplied direct from the Galashiels Water Supply, and has been most satisfactory.

Yarrowford Special Water District is now completed, and the chlorination plant at this scheme is working perfectly.

The Ashkirk Special Water District is nearing completion, but is not yet connected up. It is hoped that this supply will be turned on within the next few weeks.

#### Sanitary Condition of Schools, Etc.

All schools, workshops, factories and burial grounds were inspected regularly, and the sanitary conditions of these were always found to be good.

There are no common lodging houses in the County.

### B. Food Supply.

#### (1) Milk.

Many improvements have been carried out on dairies in the County, and these have been of a very high standard.

The total number of producers of milk in the County is 30.

There are 11 producers of T.T. Milk, 8 producers of Standard Milk, and 11 Ordinary Registered Byres.

The new register for registered byres has now been completed, and there is a sketch of each byre included in the register.

A list has also been completed of the exempted premises in the County. This list shows 183 byres exempted, with a total of 362 cows.

It is interesting to note that 22 of these byres have attested herds.

Only one producer of T.T. Milk and seven Ordinary Milk Producers retail their milk direct to the public.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society produced fair results during the year from their pasteurisation plant. A new bottle-washing and filling machine has recently been installed, and it is hoped that this will make a great improvement on the pasteurised milk.

- (2) The Dairy Bye-laws regarding structural alterations have been complied with, and there is a considerable improvement in byres, milk-houses and dairy kitchens in the County. Other improvements are in the course of construction.

- (3) All the conditions detailed in the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934, Articles 4-14, have been complied with.

- (4) (a) Number of retail purveyors of milk ..... 12  
 (b) Number of producers who do not sell by retail ..... 22  
 (c) Average number of cows in registered byres ..... 23  
 (cl) Total number of cows in registered byres ..... 679  
 (d) Dairies exempt from registration ..... 183  
 (e) Number of cows on exempted premises ..... 362  
 (el) Twenty-two exempted premises have attested herds with a total of 37 cows.

- (5) Samples of milk were taken regularly, and in only one case was butter fat abstracted, and there was no recurrence of this in subsequent samples.

**Ice Cream.**—Twenty-two premises and one vehicle have been registered for the sale of ice-cream. Out of this number only eight premises are used for the manufacture of ice-cream. All the others are for storage and sale only.

All these premises have been regularly inspected, and are well maintained.

All samples taken of ice-cream have so far been proved genuine.

- (6) **Miscellaneous.** Fifty-two samples of food were taken during the year, and there were no convictions.

Premises and vans supplying food were regularly inspected, and all these proved to be satisfactory.

**Nuisances.**—No complaints were received during the year.

**Infectious Diseases.**—Disinfection of houses is carried out most satisfactorily by the driver of the ambulance, immediately the case is removed.

**Sewage Works.**—The two village sewage works at Clovenfords and Bridge Street have been maintained in a satisfactory condition, and the effluent entering the rivers is exceptionally good.

The new sewage schemes at Ettrickbridge and Ashkirk are in course of construction, and when completed will be a great asset to those districts.

**Dry Closets.**—The number of dry closets serving 2 tenants is 4.

The number of dry closets serving 3 tenants is 1.

Negotiations are in course for improvements being carried out at these places.

112 inspections were made of tents and vans in the County, and on the whole these were found to be satisfactory.

In several cases chemical closets were ordered to be installed, and these orders have been carried out.

**Rat Destruction.**—Rat destruction was carried out in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture Pest Branch.

Twenty-two premises were treated, and the total number of rats destroyed was 2462. Of these, 1699 were trapped, and the estimated number of those poisoned and gassed was 763.

The above premises included 19 farms and 3 refuse dumps. The rainfall of the County, taken at the County Council Yard, was 37.40 inches for the year 1948, and rain fell on 152 days.

## BURGH OF GALASHIELS.

### Water Supply.

The water supply is obtained from Knowesdean Reservoir and throughout the year it was found possible to maintain a twenty-four hour supply.

The average daily consumption was 751,000 gallons, 46,000 gallons above the daily average for 1947. Allowing for districts outwith the Burgh which obtain their water from Burgh supply, the average daily consumption per head was 54.27 gallons.

The analyst's report on sample taken for chemical analysis was as follows:—

“ Tap in Mackay, Drapers, Overhaugh Street, Galashiels ”—2/4/48.

Laboratory of City Analyst,  
Edinburgh.

One imperial gallon of this water contained the following ingredients:—

(The results are expressed in grains.)

Total Solid Matter	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.56
Organic and Volatile Matter	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.12



Mineral Matter .....	5.44
Chlorine in Chlorides .....	0.61
Phosphates .....	None
Iron .....	None
Lead or other Poisonous Metals .....	None
Nitrogen in Nitrates .....	None
Nitrites .....	None
Saline Ammonia .....	.008
Albumenoid Ammonia .....	.004
Oxygen absorbed at 80°F. in four hours .....	.039
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale) .....	5.2
Temporary Hardness (Clark's Scale) .....	3.8
p.H. Value .....	7.3

This water when received for analysis was clear and of good appearance. It is fairly soft and is, in my opinion, free from any indication of contamination.

(Sgd.) A. SCOTT DODD.

Samples for bacterial examination were taken at monthly intervals and a typical result was as follows:—

“Oakbank, High Road, Galashiels”—20/5/48.

Bacteriology Department,  
University Buildings,  
Edinburgh.

Report.—Number of viable bacteria per c.c. at 22°C.—32  
37°C.— 4

Typical *B. coli* absent from 100 c.c.

A typical *B. coli* present in 20 c.c.

The Local Authority departed from their original intention of sealing the outlet well at the Reservoir to increase the available head and decided to proceed immediately with the duplication of the main between the Reservoir and the Storage Tank. Arrangements for the execution of the work are well advanced and it is anticipated that it will be substantially completed during 1949.

### Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The Burgh is drained by the separate system, surface water sewers discharging into the river at convenient points and soil sewers at the Sewage Disposal Works at Galafoot.

The exceptional flooding in August disrupted both systems and resulted in a fair amount of damage. Scouring of the bed of the Gala Water caused subsidence of a manhole and fifty yards of 9" cast iron sewer. It has not been possible to undertake the relaying of this section owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary pipes and fittings, but with frequent attention to prevent silting up, no stoppages

have occurred. Extensive concrete underpinning of the trunk sewer at river crossings and repair of damaged manholes was undertaken as soon as the water level fell. While the whole system has now been inspected it is possible that defects which are not at present apparent may become obvious later.

The engineer's report on the overhaul of the Sewage Disposal Works was received early in the year. His recommendations included minor alterations in treatment methods and extensive renewal of plant estimated to cost £25,000. The report was adopted by the Local Authority and the installation of electrical equipment is now proceeding.

The average daily flow as recorded at the works was 1,547,349 gallons.

### Cleansing.

The system of collecting refuse twice weekly continues in operation and appears to give adequate service.

Tonnages collected were as follows:—

Domestic Refuse.	Trade Refuse.	Street Sweepings.	Total.
2499 tons.	702 tons.	150 tons.	3351 tons.

It was necessary to re-arrange collecting days in one district and steps will be taken to form a new collection district immediately the number of new houses completed and occupied justifies it.

It was anticipated that the refuse destructor would be re-lined during the year, but difficulty in obtaining the necessary firebricks prevented this. The manufacturers have promised to carry out the work early in 1949.

Cleansing Department vehicles were well maintained and an additional tractor was obtained in October.

The beat system of street sweeping remains in operation and is generally satisfactory.

Salvage collections showed a substantial increase over 1947 with a total of 302 tons (1947—214 tons) valued at £1,922 (1947—£1,422). The monthly average tonnage of paper collected per 1,000 of population was 1.3 (1947—1.02).

### Housing.

Building progress has been far from satisfactory and delays due to shortage of materials or labour occur with monotonous regularity.

During the year only 20 houses were completed, but towards the end of the year better progress was evident and we are justified in anticipating more rapid completion of houses in 1949.

The following table shows the position at 31st December, 1948:—

	Permanent.			Temporary.	
	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	3 apt.
Erected prior to 1948	10	253	96	18	57
Erected during 1948	—	—	20	—	—
Under Construction .....	—	—	92	16	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	<u>10</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>57</u>

Site preparation and servicing for 36 houses was completed at Gala Policies 3rd Development, but authority to proceed with the erection of the houses has not yet been obtained from the Department of Health.

### Nuisances and Complaints.

Fifty-seven nuisances and complaints were dealt with during the year, forty-five by written intimation and twelve by verbal intimation. It was found necessary to issue a statutory notice in one instance.

We have observed that owners are becoming more reluctant to deal promptly with essential repairs. This tendency will no doubt continue as many low-rented properties in the Burgh are no longer economic. One bad feature is the attempt of some property owners to dispose of sub-standard houses which become vacant in tenement property. Their acquisition by persons greatly in need of housing accommodation and of modest means may create difficulties later.

### Offensive Trades.

The Skinworks in Wilderhaugh is the only offensive trade in the Burgh. Regular inspections were made and no cause for complaint noted.

### Slaughterhouse.

The Slaughterhouse is still operated by the Ministry of Food.

A few minor improvements were carried out and separate dressing accommodation provided for the slaughtermen. A satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained.

Animals slaughtered were as follows:—

Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
819	4987	41	654

### Food Inspection.

Routine inspection of meat at the Slaughterhouse resulted in the following condemnations:—

Meat	.....	.....	.....	3 tons 4 cwts. 101 lbs.
Offals	.....	.....	.....	4 „ 1 „ 46 „ .....

These figures represent the quantities of meat and offal condemned from 20th May, 1948, to the end of the year. The records for con-



demnations prior to 20th May were destroyed in the flooding of the Slaughterhouse at the time of the August flood.

Other foods condemned were as follows:—

Tinned Foods	.....	.....	.....	2 cwts. 12 lbs.
Other Foods	.....	.....	.....	4 „ 2 „

Factories.

The number of factories now registered in the Burgh is 179, of which 126 are mechanical and 53 non-mechanical.

One hundred and sixty-two inspections were made and written notice of defects, mostly lack of cleanliness, sent in 43 instances.

I am pleased to report that re-construction of sanitary accommodation in mills is continuing and a very high standard has been adopted by a few of the manufacturers.

Shops.

There are now 241 shops registered in the Burgh. Inspections were made as time permitted and no defects were noted.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in the Burgh.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

The workmen's hostel in Ladhope Vale was visited and found in a satisfactory condition.

Schools.

The schools continue to be maintained in good condition.

Burial Grounds.

The four burial grounds were well kept throughout the year.

After extensive investigations and prolonged discussions, the Local Authority have not yet selected a site for a new cemetery. It is fairly obvious that we are unlikely to find one which is suitable in every way and the problem is the assessment of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the sites under consideration.

BURGH OF SELKIRK.

Water Supply.

The system, apart from the pumping plant, continued to function as detailed in previous reports, except for minor alterations from time to time.

Work commenced at the beginning of June to dismantle the old turbine and gearing and to enlarge and deepen the turbine pit to permit the installation of the new turbine gearing and centrifugal

pump. This work took rather longer than anticipated due mainly to the undreamed of thickness of concrete in some parts and to trouble with water seeping in from the Mill Lade and clear water tank. The new plant was finally installed by October and was set to work. It immediately became apparent that the gearing unit was not running properly and the makers eventually were forced to take the unit back to their works for major alterations and replacements. The new plant was finally got to work towards the end of the year and immediately proved its worth as it was pumping without assistance the whole supply required by the Burgh.

The pumping plant now consists of:—

1. 33" Gilbert Gilkes & Gordon turbine—maximum output 35.4 h.p. when working on a fall of 5' 3" and running at 89 revolutions per minute—geared through a gearing unit to a multi-stage centrifugal pump running at 1,800 revolutions per minute and capable of delivering 374,000 gallons per day working against a head of 310 feet.

2. Three throw ram pumps powered by a 34 h.p. deisel engine and a 34 h.p. electric motor.

A constant attack was maintained throughout the year on waste and leaks. Although the waste figure was still fairly high at the end of the year it was very much less than that of 12 months before and the consumption of water was coming down to a fairly reasonable figure. More than 500 leaks on service pipes and fittings were dealt with and 5 leaks on mains were repaired.

Three new waste meters—1, 8", 1, 4", and 1, 3"—were ordered and should be of great assistance in preventing waste when installed.

All samples taken revealed a very satisfactory standard of purity.

### Cleansing.

It will be remembered that during 1947 a twice weekly collection of refuse was instituted, but had to be abandoned at the end of the year as it was not being made use of. During 1948 a once weekly collection was carried out and, surprisingly, seemed to fulfil the needs of the population. A Salvage collection is available to all premises once per week and trade refuse was removed by arrangement on three forenoons each week. Garden refuse is removed every Saturday morning.

In the Burgh Extension it was felt that a twice weekly collection of Household Refuse was called for and after coming into operation has been well used by the population of that district.

The collection of Waste Paper was very satisfactory, in particular during the period of the Contest early in the year when the percentage increase was 150.3%, or approximately 4 tons 6 cwts. per 1,000 of the population.

The streets are swept daily by three full-time scavengers equipped with suitable "Street Orderly" barrows, two of which were replaced in the early spring.

A new Fordson Tractor and Trailer with a capacity of 10 cubic yards was obtained and put into operation in January.

The Public Conveniences were well maintained despite the fact that three of them were found to be badly fouled on several occasions. The automatic locks were frequently damaged.

The Refuse Depot has at last been brought into reasonable condition, all the surfaces being covered with soil excavated from the new roads at Philiphaugh Housing Scheme. The rat population was kept to a minimum by constant attacks. On several occasions, particularly at week-ends, persons entered the ground and caused widespread damage to the tipping face and on one or two occasions started small fires.

One large litter bin and several waste paper baskets have been erected throughout the Burgh.

### Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works.

Slight silting is occurring on the Buccleuch Road-Low Road sewer, but this sewer is flushed regularly each week from the Mill Lade and no action is yet called for.

Ten houses at the foot of Scott Crescent discharged their drainage into an old 9" sewer. Apart from one house and a road gulley this was all the sewage carried. This pipe was choked at every joint by tree roots and was a constant source of trouble and expense. A new sewer was laid to carry the sewage from the ten houses to the existing 10" sewer which takes the entire housing scheme sewage.

Once again reference is made to the poor drainage from the Sludge Beds. The improvement of these beds should be included in the works to be undertaken in extending the plant to dispose of the sewage from the Burgh Extension.

Four samples of sludge from 4 months to 2 years old were dispatched to the Board of Agriculture for analysis. The results were satisfactory in as much that sludge removed from the beds and left dormant for at least three months has a fairly high manurial value and has approximately 50% greater nitrogen content than farmyard manure, and a scheme is in hand to make this available to local farmers.

During the rain storm on 12th-13th August very serious flooding occurred at the works. The pumps had to be shut down in mid-afternoon of the 12th; later, part of the works had to be shut down, and the overflow brought into operation. This was able to cope with the flood water until evening when it overflowed into the sewage grounds. The outfall from the works was quite unable to cope with what sewage and flood water was passing through the works, and it too flooded the grounds. Considerable work was necessary in cleaning up afterwards.

New wheels for the distributing rotary arms of the filters have been fitted.

Ettrick once more changed its course and the main flow moved away from the effluent outlet; the effluent gathered in a "lagoon" before finally making its way into the river some 100 yards further downstream. As this was likely to become a nuisance at some future date, a passage was cut from 150 yards upstream to a point immediately above the effluent discharge pipe.

After the completion of this work it was found that the flow of water entering the "lagoon" was sufficient to carry the effluent away and dilute it beyond any requirement.

Frequent attacks on the rats have now reduced the population to a minimum and only an odd one or two still exist.

On three occasions the pump house and plant were painted.

Any chokages on the sewers were of a minor nature and the plant at the works functioned satisfactorily.

### **Slaughterhouse.**

This is still being used by the Ministry of Food as a food store. At the time of the flood in August a stream which flows near and above the Slaughterhouse overflowed and flooded parts of the building but very little damage was done.

### **Nuisances.**

Very few nuisances were discovered during inspection or were brought to notice. Those discovered were generally of a minor nature, and verbal warnings sufficed. Three notices were served and received prompt attention.

### **Housing.**

The water, electric, and gas mains were introduced to the eight Crudens at Beechbank in January and the houses were occupied early in March. All works on the site, such as pavements, etc., are now completed.

All traditional houses are being redecorated and this work is now almost half finished.

A start has been made to a survey of the houses taken in by the Burgh Extension and should be completed at an early date.

### **Burial Grounds.**

The Grounds are being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Several new paths were formed at Brierylaw Cemetery, and a new and improved layout adopted. The main wall was repaired.

### **Schools.**

All schools are reasonably satisfactory. Attention had to be drawn on several occasions to the waste of water at all schools.

### **Offensive Trades.**

There is only one offensive trade—a tannery—and everything was found satisfactory on inspection.

### Factories.

No action was necessary. Nearly all the mills have erected or are in the course of erecting new lavatory accommodation and rest rooms for employees.

### Food Premises.

The various premises where food was prepared and sold were visited periodically and revealed a satisfactory standard of cleanliness.

### Dairies.

There are three premises where milk is bottled and one small cowshed. All the premises on inspection were found to be in a clean condition but structural improvements to the bottling premises are necessary.

### Infectious Disease.

During the year seven cases of Scarlet Fever were reported and the premises disinfected.

### Selkirk Hill.

Conveniences were erected for use of campers near the camping site, and on inspections were found to be well kept and maintained.

### Burgh Extension.

The Burgh was extended on 16th May, by taking in 164 acres of land on the north bank of Ettrick, to be used as a housing site. On this land are 103 houses and 2 shops, with a population of 373 persons. The extension also links the Burgh with common land and the refuse tip at Nettle Burn.

In the extension the facilities of the Burgh are available, with the exception of sewerage and water services which by agreement with the County Council will continue to be supplied by them. At present work is in progress to connect the sewerage system from the new housing scheme to the Burgh Sewage Purification Works on the opposite bank of the river, but will not be completed for some time.

### Roads.

The Clockie Burn, a stone drain overflow from the Haining Loch, flowing under the road at Mill Street, gave trouble on several occasions by flooding the road. On investigation it was found that the drain was choked by branches and leaves; this was cleared and no further trouble is likely to occur, as arrangements have been made with the owner to regulate his sluices.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. M. ELLIOTT,  
County Medical Officer.







